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There's no money in it,
but we will send to
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THE CAUCASIAN.

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1896.

VOL. XIV.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Of Railroads—The Objections Against it is the Cost and Increase of the Public Debt.

COST OF THE RAILROADS.

Present Owners Could Exchange Stocks and Bonds For Those of the United States—The Public Would Not be Deceived With Additional Debt—Political Patronage Would Not be Greater Than at Present—No Labor Troubles Would Arise.

Since the adjournment of the Populist convention, and the adoption by that convention of a plank favoring the government ownership of railroads, there has appeared in the monopolistic press much unreasonable comment on this score. We have seen those who believe that the government should own and operate our railroad systems in the interest of the whole people, called demagogues and robbers. We have even seen those who advocated this socialist step, believing that in no other way can unjust discriminations between persons and places in the matter of transportation rates be prevented, and used to scorn as anarchist.

Those who so loudly, but without any ignorant, depurate the government ownership of railroads, would do well to fix their attention for a few minutes on the report of the Committee on Government Ownership, Control and Regulation of Railways, made to the National Convention of Railroad Commissioners, held at the Office of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington on May 19th and 20th last. On this committee, which was appointed by the year previously, served Hon. A. K. Teisberg of Minnesota, Isaac B. Brown of Pennsylvania, S. Otto Wilson of North Carolina, J. C. Allen of Nebraska, and Olin Merrill of Vermont. Two reports were submitted to the convention, a minority report by Mr. Wilson of North Carolina taking decided ground in favor of government ownership, and the report of the majority, which was somewhat tentative and apologetic, the members of the majority recognizing the evils of over capitalization and arbitrary discrimination in the matter of rates, recognizing government ownership not only as a feasible, but perhaps the only possible remedy, and yet hesitating to advocate such ownership.

But the fact that the majority of the committee were evidently prejudiced against government ownership gives their report even more weight than it would otherwise carry. Listen, in part, to what they had to say:

"That the government has the right to acquire the railroads of this country by purchase, at a fair valuation, no one will dispute. It is only a question of expediency and policy. In a Republican form of government such as ours, it is not expedient nor good policy to invade or appropriate fields of industry for the simple gains that might be in it.

"Our government has assumed control over the waterways of the country for the benefit of all the people; large sums of public money are annually expended to maintain the usefulness of such waterways, in the interest of commerce, but the government does not build vessels or enter into competition with its citizens in the carrying trade. If railroads could be used in the same manner as are the waterways, there would be no question, perhaps, that the government would have exercised the same control over them as it has over the waterways; but from the nature of railroad business this is not practicable. Hence, if the government should assume the ownership of railroads, it would necessarily also have to own and operate the equipment; in other words, do the whole railroad business.

"While it may be true that some of our people desire government ownership of railroads for the money they believe there is in it, it is doubtless other and better reasons that influence the majority who are in favor of this scheme.

"One of these better reasons is aptly expressed in the last annual report of one of the members of this committee, Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, as follows: 'Our people have little to complain of from the commercial carriers, except on the question of discrimination. Railway managers must look to the interests of their corporations on this subject, if they would be true to the interests of those they serve. Government ownership of railroads is a most questionable scheme, in a republic at least, and yet if discriminations are to continue, if favoritism of such a character as to enrich some and ruin others is to be practiced, the transition period of railways to government control is not so remote as some imagine.'

"In the opinion of this committee, the sentiment in favor of government ownership of railroads is due, not only to the practices of discriminations between persons and places, but also to the over-capitalization of railroads, and the delay under our present system as adjudicating controversies between the railroads and their patrons.

"Among the objections to government ownership of railroads are the cost of them to the government, and the consequent increase of the public debt, and also that it would create a vast field of political patronage, and consequent corruption.

"As to the first objection, the cost of the railroads, we believe this government is amply able to assume that burden. This government could borrow money cheaper than private individuals or corporations; but very little money would, perhaps, be needed; the present owners would doubtless be glad to exchange their stocks and bonds for those of the United States, whereby they would be assured of a fixed income. We fail to see in what respect the public would be saddled with any addi-

tional burden; the people of this country are expected to be willing now to pay rates that will give a fair income on the cost of railroads, and that is all they would have to do under government ownership.

"As to the question of political patronage and corruption, we believe that the matter could be guarded by proper civil service rules and safe guards whereby this evil could be obviated; in fact, it is generally believed that under even the present system, the railroads take quite a hand in politics and political patronage.

"We believe under government ownership labor troubles on the railroads would be less frequent, if not cease entirely, to the great advantage of the employees, the railroads being a hand in politics and political patronage.

"The Prince Said He Made a Mistake in Advocating Gold.

N. Y. WORLD.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—Moreton Frobisher came back today from the International Agricultural Congress at Budapest, bringing with him, to be presented to William Jennings Bryan, a copy of a book written by M. B. Murray, delegate from the South Russian Federation of Agriculture, with much formality dedicated to the American silver certificate.

It is entitled "The Agricultural Crisis," and advocates bimetallism as a remedy.

Mr. Frobisher declares that of 220 delegates a large proportion sympathized warmly with Bryan's struggle, including practically all those representing agricultural societies, and particularly from Russia, as your readers saw from the names signed to the message sent Bryan exclusively through the world a few days ago.

The membership of the Congress included many distinguished men from all parts of Europe. It was called by the Hungarian Government. One delegate, Herr von Kardorf, leader of the Free Conservative party in the German Reichstag and a neighbor of Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe, reported a conversation he had recently with the Prince on the American political situation as follows:

"Frankly, Kardorf, I am too old to go to school over the currency issue, but I recognize that, although I acted in 1873 on what I regarded as the best advice, my action was too precipitate, in view of the results which have followed.

"The fact that the Agrarian party in Germany is vigorously urging the restoration of silver weighs much with me, and must weigh much with any intelligent government on the continent of Europe.

"The one class that we cannot afford to estrange is the farming class. If they are convinced, and they assure you they are convinced, that agricultural depression is peculiar to these monetary changes, our government must review its position."

Cotton Production and Consumption in the South.

The annual count of the cotton crop is completed, and compiled by Mr. Henry G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The total commercial crop for the season ending August 31, 1896, was 7,157,346 bales, against 9,901,251 in 1894-'95, a falling off of almost 28 per cent.

In a special report Mr. Hester enlarges on cotton consumption at the South. The total number of Southern mills at the beginning of the last cotton season was 435. Of these 15 were dismantled, burned or merged into other concerns, while 59 new mills were built, leaving the total number of mills at the close of the season at 475, a net gain of 40 mills. In the preceding season the number of mills added was 63. The total number of spindles at the South is given as 3,693,000, against a total of the close of last season of 3,177,000, an increase of about 150,000 spindles. Gain in consumption at Southern mills was greatest in South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The consumptive capacity of Southern mills is placed by Mr. Hester at 1,303,000 bales, and with good trade this year he thinks a consumption at the South of 1,200,000 bales is not improbable. The leading State in number of spindles at the South is South Carolina, with 1,192,000 spindles. Next to this are North Carolina, with 950,000 spindles, and Georgia, with 680,000 spindles. These three States, in fact, contains 73 per cent of the total cotton-spinning capacity of the South.

Let Sewall Retire.

It takes certain Democratic papers to tell the Populists what they ought to do. Some are especially kind in telling us what is "good policies," and that Mr. Watson could never have been nominated and should resign—in the interest of a banker, railroad magnate, capitalist, speculator, peddler, or the wages of labor, and especially in the interest of the Democratic party.

"One would be led to believe by the earnest and eloquent manner in which you talk of the wage-earner being robbed that the whole Big Four system was a gigantic bureau created to alleviate the suffering and supply to the wants of the wage-earner. But to me, trying to support a family on \$1.10 per day in summer, and 99 cents per day in winter, it sounds like the rank kind of hypocrisy.

The People's Party was not formed in the interest of Democracy and is determined to maintain its own organization; it is opposed to nearly everything Mr. Sewall represents and it believes in putting a Southern man on the Presidential ticket.

We know Mr. Watson to be a true Southerner, a true Populist, and that he has the interest of the down-trodden masses at heart. We believe Mr. Sewall to be the exact opposite of Mr. Watson in nearly every respect. Besides, it is generally believed that the Chicago convention will make a platform to which we will make a平原 to the west to secure the gold standard to transact the business of this great nation when our mines are insufficient to now pay our interest, and when at the same time you favor frequent bond sales.

Your splenetic remarks about "superannuated politicians" are calculated to provoke a smile. If the terms you employ describe any class of persons in this country, it is the small clique

A REPLY TO INGALLS'

Circular By an Employee—He Takes The Railroad President To Task.

LABORER VS. CAPITALIST

The Working Classes are Reading the Financial Question For Themselves—Will Not Follow The Dictates of The Money Power—The People Will Assert Their American Citizenship at The Polls Next November.

CHARLES E. SIMMS, Trackman.

NEWS BREVIES.

Called and Condensed for the Readers of The Caucasian.

Autodote for Potato Bugs.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 22.—Patrick

Billow came near meeting death in a peculiar manner yesterday. While working on the platform of the Big Four, he was known to be a Democrat, I have read your circular with unusual interest, and have tried to follow, as best I could, your effort to explain why Mr. McKinley should be elected.

"Your interview, sent as it is, in the form of a circular, must command the attention of all the employees upon the line, for two reasons:

"1. That it embodies the views entertained by the executive officer of two great railway systems.

"2. It comes near meeting death in a peculiar manner yesterday. While working on the platform of the Big Four, he was known to be a Democrat, I have read your circular with unusual interest, and have tried to follow, as best I could, your effort to explain why Mr. McKinley should be elected.

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THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., October 1, 1896.

ON OCTOBER 15 WE WILL
HAVE TO DROP ALL DELINQUENTS
ON OUR SUBSCRIPTION LISTS.

LOOK AT THE DATE ON YOUR
LABEL AND SEE IF YOUR TIME IS
OUT. YOU CANNOT GET ALONG
WITHOUT IT. PLEASE RENEW.

—THE CAUCASIAN.

"Your Subscription Has Expired."

This will be stamped upon your pa-
per when your time is out. When you
see this on your paper it is a signal
to renew. You can't afford to
miss THE CAUCASIAN during the cam-
paign. It will be the leader in the
fight and you can't keep posted with-
it. Renew and get all your neigh-
bors to subscribe.

RALEIGH ITEMS.

Fifty convicts will be sent from the
penitentiary to "The Cedars," farm
on the Dan River. It is the plan of the
penitentiary superintendent to farm
out on a larger scale than ever
before. It is not probable that the
penitentiary directors will lease any
more farms.

Quite a number of improvements are
in progress at the State Fair grounds,
under the personal supervision of Sec-
retary Nichols. Almost all the space
is now covered with buildings.

An attractive concert hall is being ar-
ranged. The horse and cattle show
will be superb. The arrangements for
stalls for horses are the best in the
State.

Wake County Democrats.

The Democratic county convention
was held last Saturday in Raleigh, and
the following officers were elected:

For the Senate, H. C. Olive, of Apex.

For the House of Representatives,
E. Broughton, of Raleigh; F. A.

Whitaker, of St. Mary's; J. H. Fleming,

of Neuse.

For Sheriff, M. W. Page Morris,

ville. For Register of Deeds, Millard Mial,

of Main's Creek.

For Treasurer, Wm. S. Harris, of

Raleigh.

For Surveyor, Geo. W. Atkinson, of

Swift Creek.

For Coroner, Dr. L. P. Sorrell, of

House's Creek.

For County Commissioners, Wm. N.

Sneling, of Raleigh; Dr. M. L. Fowler,

of Little River; T. S. Lynne, of Oak

Grove.

Cruiser Raleigh Punch Bowl.

The massive silver punch bowl that
is to be the gift of citizens of the State
to the Cruiser "Raleigh" was formerly
received by the committee and paid for
last week.

The special committee composed of

Col. John S. Kenan, Editor Chas.

L. Stevens, of Newbern, and Mrs.

F. A. Olds, examined and approved the
handsome silver piece and paid H. Mahler's Son's \$678.25.

Capt. Merrill Miller, of the Cruiser,

has been requested to fix at once a

definite date for the Cruiser to come to

Southport to receive the gift. The

Cruiser sailed for New London last

Tuesday week.

The State Fair.

In conversation with Mr. Nichols,
Secretary of the State Fair, he said that
the outlook for the most attractive and
interesting fair ever held in North

Carolina were exceedingly bright.

Vanderbilt's Blimore farm will be

an unusual attraction, the Alamanac

farm will compete with the formid-

able

white marble of Oconeechee have

secured space. Jim Carr's Oconeechee

farm will be well represented, and the

past record of this model farm will be

surpassed.

The racing will be a very strong card

this year, entries having been made

from Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee

and Kentucky. Some of the fa-

mous stock of this State.

The side attractions are varied and

many. Among the most prominent

are Wild Bill's Wild West show, Boone's

arena of wild animals, Sampson's

the strong man, and many others.

The railroads will give reduced rates,

though the fares have not yet

been definitely settled.

It is only a short time now before the

opening, which is October 19th, and

continue through the week.

Ninth Senatorial Convention.

The Ninth Senatorial District, com-

posed of the counties of Wayne, Duplin

and Pender, will be held at War-

water October 6th. A full attendance of

delegates is desired.

O. L. WARD, Chmn.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh Con-

taining Mercury.

as mercury will surely destroy the

sense of smell and completely derange

the whole system when entering it

through the mucous membranes.

which art should never be used except

prescriptions from reputable physi-

cians, as damage they will do is

ten fold to the good you can possibly

derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure,

manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co.,

Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is

entirely safe, and the directions

are simple and easy to follow.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c. per

bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Suggestion.

For the Caucasian.

PANACEA, Sept. 15—I would suggest

to the Populists and Republicans if they

find they can't succeed in persuading

Mr. Watson or Mr. Sewall to quit the

race, to call a joint convention and

place a man on the ticket that will be

acceptable to both parties—Henry Tel-

ler, Judge Walter Clark, Mr. Sibley,

Mr. Blane, Jim Criss, They are all

true friends of him-self, and would

be good timber from which to select a

candidate. Very probably neither of

these gentlemen want it, but might be

induced to take it in the interest of

honesty and as a patriotic duty.

I believe Mr. Bryan is an honest

simple patriotic man, but of set

course he will impede his progress

deserve the execration of all good

men. Gird on your armor, all true patri-

ots, irrespective of party, and deter-

mine by the help of God that William

Jennings Bryan, that peerless hero

who is so zealously laboring day by

day to save his country, shall be sup-

ported and faithfully supported, and

above all things, pray to God to direct

and crown our efforts with success.

JNO. D. THORNE.

Personal.

FREE—64 page medical reference

book to any person afflicted with

special, chronic or delirious diseases

to consult, see Address the

leading physicians and surgeons of

the United States, Dr. Hathaway &

Co., 22½ S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Now that THE CAUCASIAN has met

the call—send in a club of ten at 10c.

per copy—\$1.00.

WAKE COUNTY POPULIST

Meet in Convention and Nominate Officers—Co-operation With the Republicans Endorsed.

The Wake County Populist convention was held yesterday, Thursday, in the courthouse at Raleigh.

The delegates met in caucus at 11 o'clock, and adjourned at one. It was in the caucus that the question of fusion with the Republicans was discussed.

S. Otho Wilson spoke at length with the Republicans. Judge Spier Whitaker spoke again.

The convention was called to order at 1 o'clock, S. Otho Wilson was chairman and Guy V. Barnes and J. W. Denmark secretaries.

The first business before the convention was to vote on county fusion, which resulted in 213 in favor and 22 against it.

This gave to the Populists the following officers: State Senator, one member of the House, Register of Deeds, Treasurer, Surveyor, and two commissioners.

Nomination for Senator were now declared in order.

For the House, the names of Rev. H. W. Norris and Charles Utley were placed before the convention. On the first ballot Utley received 118 votes; Norris, 112, and J. W. Denmark 5. Utley's nomination on Norris' motion was made unanimous.

For the Register of Deeds, the names of J. Rogers, J. P. Goodwin, C. E. McCullers and J. C. Ford were entered. Mr. Rogers received 124 votes, Goodwin 112, and McCullers 10. For the Register of Deeds, Mr. Utley's nomination on motion of Dr. R. W. Bay was made unanimous. It took four ballots to nominate a Treasurer. H. K. Knight, the present incumbent, J. J. Penny, R. N. Wynne and Guy V. Barnes were the contestants. Knight won the fourth ballot and after a hard fight.

For Surveyor, the names of Rev. J. Rogers, W. H. Chamberlain, of Little River, and Rufus Barber, of Cedar Fork, were nominated for county commissioners. Chairman Wilson spoke for the ticket and advised that everybody should support it and vote for the Bryan electoral ticket.

There being no further business before the convention it adjourned.

Populist Convention, 8th Inst.

The Populist convention for the 8th Senatorial district met at Kinston, September 22nd, and was cauled to order by H. C. Olive, of Apex.

For the House of Representatives, E. Broughton, of Raleigh; F. A. Whitaker, of St. Mary's; J. H. Fleming, of Neuse.

For Sheriff, M. W. Page Morris,

ville. For Register of Deeds, Millard Mial,

of Main's Creek.

For Treasurer, Wm. S. Harris, of

Raleigh.

For Surveyor, Geo. W. Atkinson, of

Swift Creek.

For Coroner, Dr. L. P. Sorrell, of

House's Creek.

For County Commissioners, Wm. N.

Sneling, of Raleigh; Dr. M. L. Fowler,

of Little River; T. S. Lynne, of Oak

Grove.

For Register of Deeds, Millard Mial,

of Main's Creek.

For Treasurer, W

Pattern Department.

The CAUCASIAN has made special arrangements with the publishers of the most stylish, accurate and perfect-fitting paper patterns that money can buy, all of the very newest and choicest patterns of garments for ladies, misses and children for 10 cents. Full and explicit directions for putting together the garments accompany each pattern. These descriptions give many novel and practical features presented by no other pattern made and which render them as simple for the home worker as for the professional dressmaker. Address all communications to the Pattern Department, THE CAUCASIAN.

You must use the coupon printed below (which is our order on the publisher), otherwise the patterns will cost you 25 cents.



993—DORCAS APRON.—MEDIUM SIZE.
This practical pattern is as simple as such a thing can be made, and has not a single hand or button to get out of order. Checked and corded lawns make the most serviceable white aprons, and all kinds of gingham are suitable. Blue denim has been adopted as art studio wear, and the recommendation of bearing the "hand-washed" usage. There are but two seams in the pattern and the pockets should be stitched on the side breadths before the seams are sewed. An inch wide bias band makes the neatest finish for the waist, and it should be carried around the entire apron.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

Li Hung and the Ladies.

Before Li Hung came to China for a tour of observation of the various civilized countries of the world he instructed the Viscount Li Chow Chow to bring him the sacred book of Chinese medicine, from which he selected the following questions and propounded to ladies wherever he should meet him:

"How old are you?"
"Are those your natural teeth?"
"Is this your own hair?"
"How old are you for 14?"

It is simple justice to the eminent Chinaman to say that in all his interviews with ladies in all parts of Europe and America thus far visited he has never deviated from these simple and polite interrogations.

CHANGE-OF-SEASON HATS.

They Are Large And Not Always Quite Practical.

Change-of-season hats are always large. A cynical person might say that they were made to place in the shop windows for you never see them anywhere else. But you see this year, September hats are spreading out and nearly circular. Trimming has a backward tendency. The back of the hat is piled high with flowers underneath, and standing loops are laced flat against the crown. The front is trimmed with some little low adornment. The hat is then tilted forward and worn as though on a slant. This is a tilted style, which seemed quite unbearable at first, is becoming a favorite. The round hat trimmed at the back adapts itself peculiarly to the front tilt. Of the hats in quiet tones, black, tan, grey, etc., are the most fashionable, either in white rice straw or chip, bound with black velvet, stretched quite tight in the old-fashioned style, or a dead-white fancy crinoline with irregular scalloped edge. The new shape is a round brim and a high "ja-pot" crown, a very striking in white chip, with a broad band of white velvet, and a big buckle in the edge with narrow velvet binding, and one large cluster of tall black plumes at the side. A black hat with a white edge is also effective, with shot and sequins, ribbon, black plume and pink roses. The lining is of the most elegant material, to match the dress. It shows only when the hat is off, but it gives the wearer a feeling of conscious elegance.

The Secret of Successful Entertaining.

"I do all I know how to do when I see that my table is properly appointed and my menu correct," I heard a woman say this morning. But there was no one among her listeners who could tell her how dull her dinners and suppers were. No one is happy with a hostess who conveys an impression of having done her duty to the fullest. One likes it no more in hospitality than one does in love. A sense of having done a duty damps many a spring at its source, and nothing refreshing to soul or body can ever flow out afterward.

The woman who apologizes for the little she has must always be a failure

when she entertains. Yet her non-success is no greater than that of her sister who is so overwhelmed by her grandeur as never to be able to equal her conditions. There are noesses for great hosts, but there is to be no more a part of their surroundings than frightened mice who sit in corners.

The secret, in fact, of success in entertaining is as subtle and elusive as the secret of character. Few things in life are easier to be than to bring up children, tempt the world into laying down so many laws on the subject, or into framing so many precepts. The secret, however, must always be elusive, because it lies in the power of personality—the personality of our hostess. We may call it the way we express which each individual nature has consciously or unconsciously framed for itself. And in this expression lie tact and taste, generous impulse, kindly feeling, love of others, subordination of self, ready to give up a will to receive, power of adaptability, desire for harmony. And these tests of success hold good whether entertaining involves lavish display, in which the unaccustomed are apt to be bewildered or incited only hospitality extended to those who would otherwise be without shelter.

The Gloves.

Probably no article of clothing has been connected with so much of sentiment as the glove. It has always been something more than a mere covering for the hand; every hand has been the subject of song and story. Among men it was used in various ways. "To fling down the gauntlet," is a phrase that survives even yet, while to fling one's glove in someone's face was long regarded as the challenge to a duel. So many expressions come of the glove that it is hard to determine its sentimental importance. "Hand and glove," the iron hand in a velvet glove," to "handle with gloves," and many others. To the lover the glove of his sweetheart is a treasure of no mean order, and a knight would often wear it on his golden days, and wear them fair maidens, while to-day, when some fair maiden misses a half-worn glove, she is apt to know only too well just where she lost it and just who found it.

Literary Notes.

Harper & Brothers publish this week the second volume of Curtis's "Constitutional History of the United States," edited by Joseph Culbertson Clayton. In his preface the editor observes: "The gravity, sincerity, precision, directness, and simplicity of Mr. Curtis's dictio-

narely modern—and his exhaustive knowledge of his noble subject, pre-eminently qualified him for writing the history of the Constitution of the United States, a history which appeals to the general reader and intelligent citizen, as well as to the educated student of public affairs and constitutional law."

Other books to be issued by the Harpers at the same time are: "Rick Dale—a Story of the Northwest Coast," by Kirk Monroe; "The Student's Lyle, a Manual of Elementary Geology," edited by John W. Judd, Professor of Geology and Dean of the Royal College of Science, London; and "Elementary Student of English," by William Rolfe.

ALBERT LYNCH'S AMERICAN GIRL.

Albert Lynch, the famous French artist, is said to have given us a new and distinct type of the "American girl" in a picture completed after his return from a recent extended visit to this country. His characterization of young American womanhood exceeding interesting and attractive—the conception of a critical student, and the creation of a skilled painter. Mr. Lynch was commissioned by The Ladies' Home Journal to portray the "American girl" as he saw her, and his picture will be reproduced in the October number of that magazine.

Roanoke College Still Growing.

In spite of the financial stringency of the times, the forty-fourth year of Roanoke College opened September the 16th, with an increased number of students. The steady gain in the enrollment for some years shows that Roanoke is growing in popular favor, not only in Virginia, but also in other States.

REFORMATORY FOR YOUNG CRIMINALS.

We favor the establishment of a State institution for the reformation of young criminals.

DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION DENIED.

We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of Congress, and especially for the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS.

We favor the establishment of such equitable and low freight rates and charges for products shipped from Capital cities, and for the shippers and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such shipments have been deducted.

We call especial attention to the possibilities of the trucking industry in Eastern North Carolina, an industry which but for the extortions of the cartels of the common carriers would increase an hundred fold, carrying with it the greatest prosperity to that highly favored section it has ever known.

We earnestly recommend to our State Railroad Commission that they take the lead in bringing about such reductions, and especially that they urge before the Inter-State Commerce Commission all complaints of extortion and discrimination with such vigor and continuity that they fail to secure remedial action by the time of the next session of Congress, all the people would know where to place the responsibility for existing outrages; and if their facilities for fighting the battles of the people before the Inter-State Commerce Commission are inadequate for that purpose, then they are recommended to the General Assembly of amendments to existing laws to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Interstate jurisdictions.

Readers, That we recommend a constitutional prohibition of the purchase, lease or rental of parallel or competing railway lines.

FIRE PLACES.

We favor a law forbidding the giving of free passes to public officials, and forbidding their receiving the same.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Railway Company for ninety-nine years, not only as a bad business transaction in which the interests of the State are not secured, but also as a waste of \$30,000,000 invested in paying property yielding an income, were sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done.

Readers, We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of this transac-

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(Seminal weakness and Impotency) caused by youthful folly and carelessness, nervous debility, consumption, debilitated condition of the body. We can fully restore sexual power, loss of manhood, restore nerve and brain power, courage and strength, weak and feeble muscles, that terrible disease in all its forms and stages cured, permanently cured without caustic cutting. No pain, no trouble, no expense, no risk, no danger. Send statement of case.

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PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM.

The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August 1896, hereby adopts the following principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the Peoples Party adopted at its National convention held in the city of St. Louis, July 22nd, 1896.

THE ELECTION LAW.

We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all elections held in North Carolina; that the election law passed by the General Assembly of 1895 does not in honesty endorse and approve; and we hereby pledge the Peoples Party to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections provided for in said election law, and warn the voters of the State against the threats which have been made to repeat the same.

THE REMOVAL OF CASES.

The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendant, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its present operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to the poor.

THE COUNCIL GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly restoring to the right of local self government by the election of their county commissioners and justices of the peace by the vote of the people in the respective counties, and the safe-guards therein provided, meets with our hearty approval, and we commend the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and a danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

In order to keep our public servants in thorough touch and sympathy with the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office, we demand a reduction of salaries until the current price of property and products will justify the present Assembly.

THE PEOPLES PARTY NATIONAL PLATFORM.

Following is the Populist platform as adopted:

"The Peoples Party assembled in National convention, reaffirms its allegiance to the principles laid down by the founders of our Republic, and to the fundamental principles of justice and equality.

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

LEGAL TENDER MONEY.

We favor the exercise by the State of North Carolina of the reserved constitutional power to make all gold and silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be enforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

GOLD NOTES AND MORTGAGES.

We believe that all money demands should be payable in the lawful money of the United States without preference of debtors or discrimination, and therefore favor the passage by the General Assembly of a law to prohibit the taking or giving of gold notes, bonds and mortgages in the State, and the making of all monetary demands payable in any kind of gold money of the United States.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The action of the Peoples Party members of the last General Assembly has demonstrated, beyond question, that the Peoples Party has been true to its antecedent platform declarations in favor of public education. We demand that the Peoples Party to continue its support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurious changes in that act, and a danger of electing members of the General Assembly hostile thereto.

THE ALLIANCE DEMANDS.

We advocate such legislation as will insure a just listing and taxation of all debts, public and private, so as to effect a square adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

REDUCTION OF PRINCIPALS.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people, and to facilitate exchange.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

1. We demand a National money, safe and sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so as to effect a square adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

FINANCE.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible; issued by the general government only; a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so as to effect a square adjustment of the burden of taxation between the debtor and a creditor.

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land grants to the Pacific Railroad companies have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual bona fide settlers of their homes and minerals of the mountain states.

—Political Club organization has proven one of the most effective adjuncts to campaign work that has ever been devised. The present campaign has brought into existence more clubs than any other known in the history of the country. The Peoples Party must not lag behind the procession. There should be a Peoples Party Club in every township, in every school district. There should be one in each village, and in each city club should be organized by wards. These clubs can be not only an important help in the present campaign, but they can also be a permanent good to the party.

Here is the plan: Let each State committee recommend, through the public press and through the regular party organization, the starting of Populist clubs in every precinct in the State. No organizers are necessary for this, although State organizers and county organizers may be appointed. But in the main the people should organize for themselves. These clubs are to be open, are to hold weekly meetings during the campaign and after that as often as they see fit. They are to report the names of their officers (Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer) at once to the National Committee, together with a nominal charter fee of, say One Dollar. The National Committee will in turn forward a charter and enroll the club as a member of the National Association of Peoples Party Clubs.

9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party and unattached ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people, the Peoples Party condemns the wholesale system of un-Republican and un-Democratic, States as un-Republican and un-Democratic, and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as to extend the franchise to all men, free, fair and free ballot and an honest count.

10. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and production.

11. In times of great industrial depression, idle labor should be employed on public works as far as practicable.

12. The arbitrary course of the courts in the United States, the great majority of whom are not only ignorant of the principles of justice and equity, but are biased and prejudiced, should be prevented by proper legislation.

13. We favor just pensions for our disabled Union veterans.

14. We believe that the election franchise and unattached ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people.

15. The removal of cases from the State courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign corporations, on application of defendant, is a growing evil in North Carolina, and in its present operation frequently amounts to a denial of justice to the poor.

16. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and production.

17. We believe that the election franchise and unattached ballot are essential to a government of, for, and by the people.